

VII.—*The Species of Pedetes inhabiting Angola.*

By MARTIN A. C. HINTON.

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THE existence of a jumping hare in Southern Angola has long been known. Peters (P. Z. S. 1865, p. 400) referred an imperfect skin, collected by Dr. Welwitsch in the district of Golungo Alto, to *Pedetes caffer*; and later Bocage (Journ. Sci. math.-phys. nat. Lisboa, (2) no. v. (1890) p. 19) stated that "M. de Anchieta l'a rencontrée à Humbe, sur le bord du Cunene, où elle ne doit pas être rare, car notre voyageur nous a envoyé de cette localité trois individus adultes." No other information has been published about the Angolan springhaas, and no material has reached the British Museum hitherto.

Thanks to the kindness of Mr. E. Sanders, of the British Mission at Bihé, the National Collection has been enriched recently by the skins of two females, one of the skins being accompanied by a fine skull. These specimens were obtained at Cholinde, a place 20 miles N.E. of Bihé; they come, therefore, from a district far to the north of that which yielded the material mentioned by Peters and Bocage.

Mr. Sanders's specimens prove that the Angolan animal is a close relation of *P. caffer*, being, with the latter, sharply differentiated from the East-African *surdaster* by the characters of the skull. But in colour it is far darker than any of the subspecies of *P. caffer*, and the skull is of peculiarly long and narrow form. It must therefore be referred to a distinct species, which may be called

Pedetes angolæ, sp. n.

Type.—An adult female (B.M. 19. 12. 19. 1) collected at Cholinde, 20 miles N.E. of Bihé, Angola, and presented to the British Museum by Mr. E. Sanders.

In size, external characters, and skull (as regards the form of the anterior palatal region and the development of the internal ear) closely agreeing with *P. caffer*, differing from the latter chiefly in its darker colour, harsher fur, and longer and narrower skull.

Fur noticeably harsher than in *caffer*. General colour of upper parts darker, between dull "tawny ochraceous" and "Sudan brown," darkened on top of muzzle and head by numerous black hair-tips, and dulled on the back by the

partly visible slaty bases of the hairs. A light area invades the flank-colour from below just in front of the thighs, as in *caffer*. Under parts less pure white than in *caffer*, the fur noticeably thinner and harsher. Hands and feet as in *caffer*. Colour of upper surface of proximal three-fourths of tail pure, not darkened by dark hair-tips, the tint being between dull "tawny ochraceous" and "Sudan brown"; lower surface of same region of tail dirty white, tinged with brown, many of the hairs towards the root of the tail having slaty bases. Terminal fourth of tail black above and below.

Skull longer and relatively narrower than in *P. caffer*, the zygomatic arches being considerably less expanded; zygomatic and greatest squamosal breadths respectively equal to 69.6 % and 56 % of the condylo-basal length; in *caffer* (fourteen skulls belonging to three subspecies examined) the zygomatic breadth varies between 72.3 and 78.3 %, the greatest squamosal breadth between 56.7 and 63.2 % of the condylo-basal length. The petro-mastoid is rather more inflated than in *caffer*, for the least distance between the bullæ upon the upper surface of the skull amounts to no more than 26.6 % of the greatest squamosal breadth; the average value of this dimension in all forms of *caffer* is 31.7 %, the range being 28.5 to 34.7 %. The anterior border of the interparietal is but slightly convex, almost straight, not thrown forwards as a strong process intercalated between the parietals, as is the case in *caffer* and *surdaster*. On the ventral surface the lateral flanges of the basioccipital, abutting against the median surfaces of the auditory bullæ, are much less developed than in *caffer*; there are two small foramina—one behind the other—in the middle line of the basisphenoid, and a larger irregular vacuity in the basioccipital. The fossa containing the anterior palatal foramina is as deep and extensive as in *caffer*. In profile the maxillary portion of the outer wall of the infraorbital canal is considerably broader antero-posteriorly than in any other *Pedetes* before me. In *caffer* and in *surdaster* the hinder part of the jugal bears a well-marked impression for the origin of the "postero-superior almost horizontal" portion of the *masseter lateralis* muscle (figured by Tullberg, Taf. x. fig. 8), and the ventral border of the bone is produced downwards and backwards to form a well-marked angular process; in *angolæ* the muscular impression in question is very feebly developed, while the angular process is lacking. The cheek-teeth offer no tangible differences. The upper incisors are a little less opisthodont than in *caffer*, but, owing to the irregular form of the incisive

alveolus in this genus, the incisive angle is difficult to measure satisfactorily.

Dimensions of the skull *.—Condyllo-basal length 80·8 mm.; occipito-nasal length 92·4; zygomatic breadth 56·1; greatest squamosal breadth 45·2; least distance between periotics on dorsal surface 12; nasals 35·3×21·5; dental length 50·6; cheek-teeth at grinding-surface 17·4.

VIII.—*Three new Fishes from the Tanganyika Territory.*

By C. TATE REGAN, F.R.S.

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THE fishes described below form part of a collection made at Morogoro, Tanganyika Territory, by Mr. A. Loveridge, and have been presented by him to the Natural History Museum.

Labeo loveridgei, sp. n.

Body compressed; depth 4 in the length; length of head $4\frac{1}{2}$. Snout obtusely pointed, strongly projecting beyond mouth, somewhat swollen, with scars of tubercles and with a curved transverse groove above, its length not quite $\frac{1}{2}$ length of head. Eyes supero-lateral; diameter 5 in length of head; interorbital width $2\frac{1}{2}$, width of mouth $2\frac{2}{3}$ in length of head. Inner surface of lips with transverse plicæ; lower bordered in front with a fringe of papillæ; rostral flap free at the sides, its edge crenulate; barbel minute, hidden. Dorsal 12, with 9 branched rays, equidistant from end of snout and base of caudal; upper edge concave; third simple and first branched ray a little longer than head. Anal 8, with 5 branched rays. Pectoral nearly as long as head, not reaching pelvic, the first ray of which is below the fourth branched ray of dorsal. Caudal deeply emarginate. Caudal peduncle $1\frac{1}{4}$ as long as deep. 38 scales in lateral line, $5\frac{1}{2}$ from origin of dorsal to lateral line, 4 between lateral line and pelvic fin, 16 round caudal peduncle.

A single specimen, 195 mm. long.

This species is near *L. forskalii* and *L. cylindricus*, which have a wider mouth and the snout broadly rounded.

* I am unable to give external measurements.